Poetry.

THE DISTANT SHIP.

The sea bird's wing o'er ocean's breast
Shoots like a glancing star,
While the red radiance of the West,
Spreads, kindling fast and far;
And yet that splendor wins thee not—
Thy still and thoughtful eye
Dwells but on one dark silent spot
Of all the main and sky.

Look round thee!—o'er the slumbering deep
A solemn glory broods,
A fire hath touched the beacon steep,
And all the golden woods;
A thousand gorgeous clouds on high
Burn with the amber light;
What spell from the rich pageantry,
Chains down the gazing sight?

A chastening thought of human cares,
A feeling linked to earth!
Is not yon speck a barque, which bears
The loved of many a hearth?
Oh! do not hope, and grief, and fear
Crown her frail world even now,
And manhood's prayer, and woman's tear
Follow her venturous prow!

Bright are the floating clouds above,
The glittering seas below;
But we are bound by cords of love,
To kindred, weal and wo!
Therefore, amidst this wild array
Of glorious things and fair,
My soul is on the barque's lone way,
For human hearts are there. F. H.

THE NEW MINISTRY AND THE COUNTRY.

From the London Christian Observer.

The new ministry consists of men who are pledged to retrenchment, to parliamentary reform, and to non interference with the internal policy of other nations: and who are favorable to the amelioration of the criminal code, the facilitation of jutice, the extension of education, the bettering of the condition of the poor, the abolition of colonial slavery, and the principles of free trade. As Christians, our duty will be to approve of what they shall do that is right, and to remonstrate against what is wrong, irrespective of all party names and political distinctions.

Whatever may be the differences of opinion as to the new ministry, every well disposed person, of whatever party or rank of life, will feel that it is necessary in times like these to uphold the constitution, to seek the public welfare above all party interests, and to assist to suppress tumultuary risings, and the lawless proceedings of those who are destroying property, and hazarding life, with a view to put down machinery, to compel a rise of wages, or for any other purpose.—The popularity of the King and the ministry, and the sanguine hopes of remedial measures, may assist in tranquilizing the ferment, so as to afford leisure for a thorough investigation into the causes of every species of national distress, with a view to discover suitable palliatives or remedies. We do not, however, for a moment think that any men, or any measures, can satisfy the popular demands. And in truth, serious as are the public distresses, we doubt whether in any age or nation there have been an equal number of human beings in any country so well fed, clothed, and housed, as the great majority of the people of this land, including a large mass of those who at any particular time chiefly suffer. But this is no reason for not carefully investigating the existing distresses, which might doubtless be in many cases relieved, and in others removed, by remedies within the competency of the legislature to discover, provided they will go to the task free from the bias of local, party, and selfish interests, and consulting only the general welfare. Our own often expressed opinion—unpopular we are aware in some much respected quarters, but which is daily becoming the conviction of a large mass of the practical intelligence of the country,—is, that much of the evil may be traced in our towns to commercial restrictions, and in the country to the poor laws. The pressure of taxation is comparatively but a fraction in the account.—In towns, for example, a manufacturer is allowed to become insolvent; his goods perish in his warehouses, and his hands are thrown out of employ, because with a view to keep up the land-owners' rent, he is not allowed to send his wares to the best market, and to bring back cheap bread in return, to provide for the dense masses of population who ask him for employment. The farmer gains nothing by this arrangement; for his profit in the main is the same, whether corn is dear or cheap; the monopoly benefits only the receiver of rent and tithe. We feel the extreme difficulty and delicacy of this question; we would that the bearings of it were otherwise; but it is useless to shut our eyes and to sophisticate it, till ruin falls without the possibility of escape. Put it as we will, there is at present a degree of monopoly, under the gentler name of protection, in favor of land; and public opinion is running strongly against all monopolies and partial protections, and most of all those which restrict the necessaries of life. The receiver of rents is thus placed in an artificial situation: he gains more, and takes a higher place in society, than he would do if every man might do what he pleased with his own; especially if the manufacturer were placed on equal ground with himself. It should however be remembered that land is subject to peculiar charges, which are not sufficiently considered by those who are raising a clamor against the agricultural interest; but, allowing for all peculiarities, the general fact is clear, that the pressure of public opinion is, to place land on a level with other investments, which will forcibly affect the condition of those who derive their income from it in the shape either of rent or tithes. We think the fairest compromise would be for the land to give up its monopoly, other interests agreeing to take their share of its peculiar burdens. Some such arrangement we are persuaded will be necessary before long: otherwise the cry for cheap food, and export markets in our towns and manufacturing districts, will abolish the protection, without conferring any boon in return. It is a question which deserves to be seriously weighed, and by no class of persons more than the Clergy.

So much for the case of towns, and more or less of all the laboring community, as respects procuring employment, markets for their produce, and cheap food in return. The case of the population of the agricultural districts, is more remotely affected by commercial restrictions, but they are lamentably affected by the poor laws, which, under the name of a benefit, reduce them to misery and degradation by as certain an operation of cause and effect, as if twenty men were made to earn only the wages, and to eat the bread, of ten. We cannot go into the details at present; nor need we, as we have often urged them before. The poor laws are a violation of the simple principle of justice: at all times therefore they are based on a wrong foundation, and lead to evil effects; but in periods of difficulty they cannot be carried into execution, and therefore mock the hopes which they had impudently raised. At this moment the agricultural disturbances arise in no small measure from the effect of these laws: You are bound, says the laborer, to give us work, or to maintain us without it. The law had taught him to say so; for there is nothing in national justice or Christianity that says so. Individual charity is bound to relieve misery, so far as practicable, wherever it exists, but it is not just that any man should be authorized to marry improvidently, and then to make the public give him work or support his family. The poor laws are also the chief cause of the depression of laborer's wages: he cannot understand how this operates, but every person who looks at cause and effect, can. Good wages cannot be kept up, while poor laws disturb the balance which in the providence of God, unless interfered with by human intermeddling, adjusts supply and demand, produce and population. But we quit the topic, only adding, that the lamentable ignorance of the laboring poor, which reflects much disgrace upon their superiors, is one great cause of their poverty, and the crimes and miseries which spring from it. Looking again at our game laws, which lead to offences innumerable, and fill our prisons, all to keep up a feudal distinction, by which shooting a bird by an unprivileged person is made a serious crime. Other topics occur to us, but we are obliged to postpone them. We only add, that the times, though serious and eventful, are not to our minds hopeless; far from it: only let Christians learn their duties, and practise them, and with earnest prayer to Him who maketh men to be of one mind in a house, who is the Author of peace, and lover of concord, commit their beloved country and all its interests to his power and grace, to overrule all to his glory, and the welfare of his erring and sinful creatures.

Mr. Donaldson, of Broughton-hall, a gentleman long connected with the *Edinburgh Advertiser*, has left property to the amount of £220,000, the whole of which he has destined to be employed in the foundation of an hospital for orphan and destitute children, to be erected in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.—The names *Donaldson* and *Marshal* are to have a preference for admission into the Hospital, these being the names of the testator's parents. Annuities to the extent of only £1,000 to £1,200, to the relations of the deceased, are the sole exceptions to this splendid foundation, and these fall with the lives of the annuitants.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

(From the Barbadian, Nov. 9.)

The flag of the United States of America has once more appeared off our harbour, the signal of an important change in our commercial intercourse with that enterprising and rising country. It appears that we had good reason to express our opinion, in a late number of our paper, that the direct trade between these Colonies and the United States would be renewed, so strong is the feeling in His Majesty's Government to perfect the system of Free Trade, and so evident has been the inclination, on the part of the American Goverment, ever since the accession of General Jackson to the Presidential chair, to renew the friendly relations between the respective countries. The arrival yesterday of the schr. Sophia & Eliza, from a port of North Carolina, puts us in possession of an important document, the Proclamation of President Jackson—by which it appears quite certain that the happiest understanding exists between the two governments on a subject so interesting to the mercantile world.—We cannot doubt now that the matter is finally settled between the two nations, and that an Order in Council will soon arrive from England, meeting thh advances of the American Government, but, of course, we may reasonably presume, giving the British merchants engaged in the Trade between British America and the Colonies, and those interested in the Trade in American articles through the Foreign Islands in the West Indies, a proper time to prepare for the important change. We may not, probably, see the direct trade renewed for several months yet, perhaps not before April. It would appear by an extract from a letter received by a mercantile house in this town from New-York via St. Bart's, which we copy from the Birbadoes Globe, that there is a strong expectation encouraged of this measure being made more favourable to the British Shipping than we had any reason to expect from the feeling manifested by the United States Government, insomuch as vessels from England will be allowed to load in the American ports, and proceed with their cargoes to the British West India Colonies, and that American vessels will be permitted, by the equally liberal Government of His Majesty, to take our produce and carry it to any part of Europe, except Great Britain. All this seems, indeed, highly liberal—and we sincerely wish that this change of affairs may promote the interests of these Colonies. On this question there are decidedly opposite opinions entertained in this community. Men of equal mercantile experience, and acute observation, differ as far as to the future good or evil of this grand stroke of liberal policy.—"Who shall decide when Doctors disagree"? At all events we feel for the inhabitants of that portion of America who have under all changes, under all unfavourable circumstances, preserved their loyalty and attachment to their parent Government, but who are now again stopped in their prosperous career, and who see advantages, they fondly hoped to enjoy in future uninterrupted, now thrown into the hands of foreigners who can fit out and navigate vessels at a considerably less expense than they can do. We must hope that the liberal feeling of the parental government will be extended in some shape or other to her loyal and dutiful sons in the British Provinces of America.

Pretty Women.—"Of all other views, a man may, in time, grow tired; but in the countenance of women, there is a variety which sets weariness at defiance."—The divine right of beauty, says Junius, is the only divine right an Englishman can acknowledge, and a pretty woman the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist."

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per late Arrivals
A PART OF HIS
FALL GOODS;

WHICH will be sold at his usual low prices. ☞ *The remainder hourly expected.* JOHN SMYTH.
Prince William-street,
Nov. 16, 1830.

SHIP CHANDLERY, SALT, &c.

The Subscriber has received per Ship Wm. Pitt, Thomas Ogilvie, Master, from Liverpool—his usual Supply of
SHIP CHANDLERY.
ALSO—ON CONSIGNMENT:

20 BARRELS COAL TAR; 4 tons assorted IRON; 4 bales CANVAS; 2 bales Salmon, Shad, and Herring TWINES; 40 dozen 15 and 18 thread COD LINES; 10 crates well assorted CROCKERY; 75 coils assorted CORDAGE; 20 kegs NAILS; 1 ton SHEATHING PAPER; 2000 bushels SALT—All of which will be sold at the lowest rates in the market.

In Store—1500 bushels Turk's Island SALT; 40 barrels prime Fall MACKEREL; 20 barrels BEEF; 400 boxes Digby and Granville Smoked HERRINGS; 50 cwt. best COD FISH; 2 tons LOG WOOD, &c. &c.
7th December. W. P. SCOTT.

11th JANUARY, 1831.
ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:—

25 PUNS. Windward Island and Jamaica RUM;
10 Puns. Molasses and 20 bbls. Sugar;
250 Bbls. Superfi. FLOUR; 50 do. RYE do.;
100 Do. Indian Meal; 50 do. Navy Bread;
15 Tierces RICE; 20 dozen Brooms;
100 Barrels Irish Mess PORK;
50 Do. and 15 Tierces BEEF;
14 Cwt. Irish BACON;
50 Do. *New-Brunswick* OATMEAL;
30 Bags do. common & pearl BARLEY;
50 Firkins Butter; 100 kitts spiced Salmon;
50 Bags and Bbls. East India and Jamaica COFFEE; 50 boxes Soap and Candles;
50 Crates assorted Earthenware;
50 Casks ditto Glassware;
400 Boxes ditto Crown Glass;
250 Bolts bleached and unbleached Canvas;
50 Coils assorted Cordage;
200 Casks fine wrought Nails; 100 do. Cut
500 Kegs London White Lead; [do.;
100 Do. Green and assorted do.;
3 Casks and 40 jars Boiled Linseed Oil;
25 Bags Corks; 100 dozen Woollen Socks;
10 Chests Tea; 1 chest Indigo;
Assorted Bar Iron and Copper;
Best Madeira and Sherry WINES;
3 Bales assorted SLOPS;
200 Reams assorted Writing Paper;
100 Assorted BLANK BOOKS;
50 Kegs and 25 bladders Putty;
50 Barrels Day & Martin's Blacking;
25 Pieces Carpeting and 50 Hearth Rugs.
—ALSO—
Lamp Black, in bbls.; Ivory, in bbls.; Whiting in do.; Red Ochre in do; bbls. Yellow Ochre; Casks of Glue; Powder of Litharge; Red Lead; Orange Red; English Umber; Ground Paint; Brushes, and Sash Tools; Patent Floor Cloth and Painted Baize; Table Mats and Doileys; Kegs of Mustard; Ginger; Bags Pepper; Cinnamon; Rose and Point Blankets; 300 pair of Flannel Drawers—with a further assortment of British DRY GOODS, to numerous to detail.—*All of which are offered at as reasonable rates and terms of payment as possible.*
J. & H. KINNEAR.

SPRUCE OR PINE SAW LOGS,
Wanted.

PERSONS desirous of entering into contract for the delivery of a quantity of SPRUCE OR PINE SAW LOGS, early in the Spring, may do so on advantageous terms, by applying to JOHN ROBERTSON.

A CARD.

MRS. WALLACE, most respectfully informs her former Patrons, and the Public generally, that she has recommenced her business of DRESS MAKING and MILLINERY, at her residence, Germain-street, next below the entrance to that of the late HENRY WRIGHT, Esq. Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Plain Sewing done on the most moderate terms.

N. B. A few Young Ladies from the Country can be accommodated as Boarders, to learn the different branches of the above business.—Terms known on application as above.
St. John, October 19, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber, in addition to his former Supply of
BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,
Has just received the remainder of an extensive Spring Importation of GOODS, suitable for the Season
—consisting of—

GENTLEMENS' & Ladies' Gloves, ass'd.
Ditto Ditto Shoes & Boots,
Ditto Ditto cotton & worsted Stockings and half Hose.
A variety of Mecklin and Gimp Lace;
Lace Veils; Bobbinetts; Gros de Naples;
Blue, black and brown, broad and narrow CLOTHS, of all descriptions;
Paints and Oil—raw and boiled;
Boxes Glass—assorted;
Boxes yellow and Windsor Soap;
Brown and Bleached Canvass;
Flannels; Bombazetts; Shalloons;
Gent's fine Beaver Hats; mens' and boys' do. assorted;
An extensive assortment of furniture, printed and plain COTTONS, bleach'd & unbleach'd;
Silk Handkerchiefs;
Coloured and black Lining Cambrics;
An extensive assortment of Ironmongery;
Nails, Bolt and Bar Iron;
Camp ovens, Pots and Kettles, &c. &c.
BRANDY by the Hogshead; Hollands Gin;
Port and Madeira WINE.
Prime Mess Pork; Kegs Pearl Barley; Bags Pepper; Indigo, &c. &c.
☞ All of which will be sold on moderate terms for prompt payments.
June 8. JOHN M. WILMOT.

CABLES, ANCHORS, &c.

Just received by the Subscriber, and for sale low for Cash or a moderate credit:

1 CHAIN CABLE, 1⅛ inch, 105 fathoms;
1 Chain do. 1⅛ inch, 105 fathoms;
1 Chain ANCHOR—17 cwt.;
1 Skiff or Pinnace BOAT—British built, Copper fastened;
1 Double and Single Purchase WINCH;
1 CAMBOOSE;
2 Double JACK SCREWS;
5 Crates Crockery Ware—well assorted.
Dec. 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Carmarthen-street, Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. JOHN MONAHEN, where he offers for sale the following BEERS—*viz:*
BURTON ALE,
MILD Do.
PORTER and TABLE BEER.
YEAST, GRAINS, and VINEGAR.
Having employed an experienced Brewer, he flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction to Customers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
N. B.—Persons having Barley for sale, will please apply to Mr. JOHN MONAHEN, North Market Wharf, or to the Subscriber, Lower Cove
EWEN CAMERON.
St. John, N. B. 20th January, 1830.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE *Subjects* and *Mode* of BAPTISM, Scripturally and impartially considered, by GEORGE BURS, D. D., of this City. Subscribers will receive their copies at the Stores where they left their names; and there is a supply for purchasers at Mr. M'Millan's Book Store, Prince William-street.

Subscribers for the FORMS OF PRAYER, lately published by the same Author, are particularly requested to call for their copies at said Store. January 4.

FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, &C.

THOMAS NISBET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has on hand an Elegant Assortment of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, of all descriptions. *Also*—A large assortment of DRESSING GLASSES, of various sizes. Hair and Moss MATTRASSES—*The whole at very reduced prices.*—Likewise—MAHOGANY in Logs, Planks, Boards, and Veners.
☞ *Turning* and *Carving*, in the best manner. St. John, Nov. 16.—8t

JANUARY 11, 1831.
The Subscribers have in Store the following
GOODS,
for sale at very low rates, and at liberal credit, viz:

50 PUNCHEONS Jamaica RUM,
60 Do. W. Island do.
15 Hogsheads and 50 Barrels SUGAR,
30 Ditto MOLASSES,
2 Ditto & 8 Qr. Casks PORT WINE,
2 Pipes O. L. P. MADEIRA,
400 Bbls. Superfi. FLOUR—*part in bond.*
1000 Bbls. ALEWIVES.
—ALSO—
An extensive stock of British DRY GOODS. Hyson and Congo TEAS, &c. &c. &c.
CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

RUM and SUGAR.

10 PUNCHEONS Jamaica SPIRITS.
5 Tierces Prime SUGAR—Just Received and for Sale by
16th Nov. JOHN ROBERTSON.

RECEIVED THIS DAY,
Per FAIRY from Liverpool:
A FEW Bales Point BLANKETS; Red FLANNELS; CLOTHS; CAMBLETS, and DAMASKS.
—AND—
Per LA PLATA, from Jamaica:
Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Pimento,
Arrow Root, Segars, Hides, and Horns.
Per Lord of the Isles:
200 Quarter Drums fresh packed Turkey FIGS
Per Joseph Anderson:
3 Bales superior Black and Blue CLOTHS
For sale cheap for Cash.
Nov. 16. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

RIGGING,
For a Brig of 150 Tons.

THE Subscriber has received per ship *Wm. Pitt*, from *Liverpool*, a complete Sett of *Standing and Running Rigging*, for a Vessel of about 150 Tons, which he will sell on liberal terms if applied for immediately.
—ALSO—
For Sale, Freight, or Charter—The fine, fast sailing schooner DESPATCH, 87 Tons burthen.
Dec. 21. W. P. SCOTT.

TOBACCO.

80 KEGS assorted Qualities—just received from New-York, via Eastport, for sale by
Jan. 25. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

WM. LIVINGSTONE,
Surgeon, Accoucheur,
&c., Licentiate of Glasgow University, respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of Saint John and its neighbourhood, that he has commenced practising all the different Branches of his profession; and may be consulted at Mrs. Cook's Boarding House, Prince William-street, every day from 9 *a. m.* to 12 *m.* and from 3 *p. m.* to 7 *p. m.*—Town and Country Business attended to.

As Mr. L. has studied under the most celebrated Occulists and Aurists of the present day, and for the last five years had extensive experience in diseases of the Eye and Ear, patients afflicted with either of these, or any other of the maladies attendant upon the human system, may depend upon being treated upon the most scientific principles: He has also had wide, and very successful experience in all the different diseases of Women and Children. Teeth extracted with the greatest ease and safety upon the improved plan. Mr. L. is in possession of the most satisfactory testimonials of Professional ability from those whom he studied under, viz. Dr. James Jaffrey, Professor of Anatomy, Dr. John Towers, Professor of Midwifery, &c. &c.
☞ Night calls attended to by ringing the Door Bell.
*** *Advice to the poor* GRATIS. May 18.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement of business in this City, and begs to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that he will continue the above Business, in its several branches, at his shop, North West corner of the Market-square, adjoining the Drug and Medicine Store of Mr. W. O. SMITH, and hopes, by strict attention and a disposition to please, to merit a continuation of their patronage.—All favours will be gratefully received and executed in the best and most fashionable manner, on moderate terms. St. John, August 10.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY COMPANY respectfully inform the Public, that having lately imported from Great Britain a quantity of the first quality PIG IRON, they are now prepared to execute with promptitude and accuracy, orders for *Machinery Castings, of all kinds; Hollow Ware; Franklins; Cooking Stoves, and Apparatus; Grates; &c. &c.* Composition Rudder Braces, and Brass Work executed in the best style.

N. B. Orders left at the Foundry, Portland, or at HARRIS & ALLAN's, on the Mill Bridge, will be carefully attended to.

HOUSES and LANDS.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET,
And Possession given the 1st May next:

THE HOUSE, fronting on Charlotte-Street, adjoining the property of Mr. Benjamin Smith. The house can be viewed any day between the hours of 12 and 1, P. M. by applying to Mr. John T. Younghusband, on the Premises.—Further particulars known, by applying to
NATHAN GODSOE.
St. John, Feb. 1. 1831.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A LOT in the Lower-Cove, fronting on Main-Street.—Apply to
Feb. 1. JOHN M. ROBINSON.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Valuable and well known Leasehold Property in Indian Town, at present occupied by Mr. George Clarke, as a Tavern and Boarding House. It is eligibly situated for extensive business in the above line, having a shop, sitting room, frost proof cellar, a large pantry, and a never failing well of good water on the first floor; two rooms and bed-rooms, with a kitchen and other conveniences on the second floor; two large rooms and three bed-rooms on the the third floor; and well finished bed-rooms on the garret floor. The ground rent is only six pounds per annum. If the above property is not sold before the first day of March next, it will on that day be sold by Public Auction.—For further particulars enquire of
JOHN ROBERTSON,
Dec. 14, 1830. *North Market Wharf.*

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THE corner WAREHOUSE on Peters's Wharf, opposite the store of Mr. Stephen Howard, formerly occupied by Mr. R. B. D. King as a Grocery Store, now in perfect repair, having a Shop fitted up in a part of the lower flat, and will be Let altogether or without the second and third flats. Any person disposed to *purchase*, will find the price low and the payments easy, on application to
Jan. 11. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

FOR SALE.

THE Two Story framed House, lately erected by *Mr. Nelson Hardenbrook*, at Portland,—it is yet unfinished, and will be sold low, and on easy terms of payment.—Ground rent, £4 per annum. Apply to
Jan 11. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

TO LET, from 1st of May, the STORE, in Ward-street, adjoining the premises of G. D. Robinson, Esq.
Nov. 30. D. HATFIELD & SON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
And possession given immediately:

THAT Valuable Freehold PROPERTY, in St. James's-street, Lower Cove, containing a Dwelling House and excellent TANNING establishment, formerly occupied by Mr. James Moffat. Terms extremely low.

Also for Sale—A strong hard-working young HORSE, fit for Saddle or Harness, and well adapted for the Lumbering Business. Six months' credit would be given to any purchaser with a good indorser.—Apply at this office.

NOTICES.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM WATERS, late of this City, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, to the Subscriber, within Twelve Months from the date hereof: And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
SARAH WATERS, *Sole Administratrix.*
St. John, November 23, 1830.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM GODSOE, late of Golden Grove, County of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof: And all those indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to
NATHAN GODSOE, *Adm'tr.*
St. John, May 25, 1830.

☞ CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on Lots No. 8 & 9, Golden Grove, or conveying therefrom any of the Stock, Farming Utensils &c. as in the event they will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the Law. NATHAN GODSOE.
May 25.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late HUGH JOHNSTON, Esquire, deceased, will render the same for settlement, within twelve months from the date hereof: And all Persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to
J. JOHNSTON, *Executor.*
St. John, 30th March, 1830.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.
Published February 1, 1831.

THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lbs. oz.
Flour, to weigh, - - - - - - - 2 4
The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - - - 3 6
And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion.
LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, *Mayor.*

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

FEBRUARY—1831.		SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	FULL SEA.
16	WEDNESDAY -	6 51	5 9	10 2	1 11
17	THURSDAY -	6 50	5 10	11 1½	1 48
18	FRIDAY - -	6 48	5 12	*Morn.*	2 31
19	SATURDAY -	6 47	5 13	0 22	3 22
20	SUNDAY - -	6 45	5 15	1 31	4 26
21	MONDAY - -	6 44	5 16	2 36	5 51
22	TUESDAY - -	6 42	5 18	3 36	7 20

First Quarter 19th, 10h. 35m. morning.

SAINT JOHN:
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY
DONALD A. CAMERON,
AT HIS OFFICE, IN MR. HATFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING, WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET SQUARE.
Terms—15s. per annum, exclusive of postage, *half in advance.*

☞ PRINTING, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on moderate terms.